post 14 attached to and depending from the receptacle 1. The link 12 is connected to lever 13 at a point between its ends, and the free end of said lever is formed into a handle for grasping by the hand to manually operate the same and move the slide 9 to or away from discharge position.

Two angle bars 15 are secured on opposite sides of the receptacle immediately below the ends of shaft 5. Another bar 16 is spaced from and parallels one of the bars 15, as shown in Fig. 4, being rigidly connected to the same by cross bars 17 and an angle bar 18 which extends across one end of the receptacle 1 as shown. The shaft 5 extends to the outer bar 16 and at its end is received in a bearing carried on said bar.

A bevelled gear 19 is fixed on shaft 5, being in engagement with a second gear 20 fixed at the end of a short shaft 21 rotatably mounted in bearings carried on cross bars 17. A gear 22 on shaft 21 is driven by a pinion 23 secured on a shaft 24 disposed horizontally a distance above the shaft 21 and mounted at its ends in bearings 25 carried on angle bars 26 attached to the ends of the receptacle 1 and projecting a distance laterally beyond said receptacle. A gear 27 on shaft 24 is driven by a pinion 28 on the shaft of a motor 29 which is fastened on a side of the receptacle. It is evident that whenever the motor is running, the mixing paddles 7 within the receptacle are continuously moving.

A trolley pole 30 is pivotally connected at 31 at its lower end to the bar 18 on which a plurality of trolley wheels 32 are mounted at its upper end to run against trolley wires 33 passing below a guard shoe 33^a attached to one of the carrying tracks 3. Wires 34 lead from the wheels 32 to the motor. A spring is disposed between the pole 30 and bar 18 to hold the wheels against the wires as shown in Fig. 3.

A friction wheel 35 is secured to the end of shaft 21 between two similar wheels 36 fixed on a shaft 37 which is rotatably as well as slidably mounted in bearings at the ends of the bars 15 and 16 as shown in Fig. 4. Shaft 37 is equipped with a sprocket wheel 38 around which a driving belt or chain 39 passes, the same also going around a sprocket wheel 40 secured on one of the cross shafts 2^a. Arms 41 are attached operatively with a collar 42 on the shaft 37 and are adapted to be operated by a lever 43 pivotally connected to said arms, the lever having pivotal connection between its ends to a supporting bracket 44 secured to one of the bars 15. By operating lever 43, either friction wheel 36 may be brought into frictional contact with the friction drive wheel 35, the shaft 37 having freedom of longitudinal movement permitting this, whereby said shaft may be driven in either direction at will with a consequent driving of the cross shaft 2^a to carry the mixing machine along tracks 3; and the direction of movement thereof will depend upon which wheel 36 is brought into engagement with the driving wheel 35 as is obvious. It is also evident that at an intermediate point, neither wheel 36 is in engagement with wheel 35 and no movement of the mixing machine on the tracks takes place when the friction wheels are thus positioned.

Supporting beams 45 are located above the tracks 3 on which a hopper 46 having downwardly and inwardly inclined bottom portions is mounted, the hopper having an opening in its lower side directly over the upper open end of the receptacle 1 when the mixing machine is moved to bring the same below the hopper. A barrel 47 is tiltably suspended between arms 48 forming a fork and turned downwardly from a horizontal bar 49 pivotally suspended from a bracket 50 which in turn is supported from an overhead beam or bar 51. A weight 52 is adjustably mounted on the bar 49. It will be noted that the point of pivotal suspension of bar 49 is between the weight and the centre of gravity of the barrel so that in effect a weighing appliance is made. A water pipe 53 extends over the hopper 46 and has a hose 54 attached at the end and leading into the barrel. A valve 55 is interposed in the length of the pipe having an arm 56 connected thereto which is connected by a link 57 with the end of the bar 49. When the barrel is empty the weight 52 overbalances the barrel and arm 56 is moved to open valve 55 causing the water to flow into the barrel until such time as the weight 52 is overbalanced with a consequent elevation of the end of bar 49 and a cutting off of the water through closing valve 55. The barrel may be tilted to dump the water by pulling on the cable 58 which leads from a point within easy reach over guide pulleys 59 and to a connection 60 attached to the bottom of the barrel. The water is kept from splashing over the machine by the hopper, the barrel being wholly enclosed thereby. The mixing machine is brought directly below the hopper before the barrel is dumped so that all of the water goes into the receptacle 1. After dumping, the cable 58 is released and the barrel automatically rights itself, is again filled with a measured quantity of water after which the water is cut off, the procedure being indefinitely repeated in the working of the machine.

The stucco is delivered into the mixing receptacle from a container 61 which is pivotally mounted at 62 to and between forked arms of a bar 63 which in turn is pivotally suspended at 62^a from bars 64 connected to the overhead beams 45. Bar 63 is also equipped with a weight 65 which when the